THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCY OR.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

ic. Even legislation itself see as as though paralyzed in its progress by the Glass Paat Westminster, and compare it wit a that at Hyde Sir E. B. LETTON's play, " Not so bad as we seem," the most languid attention to busi mess on the part ed by an amateur company of literary men at Devor Powers's Greek Slave, Kiss' a Amazon, or the French carpets and tapestry, or dozing after the fatigues of the morning and ev ening at the Exhibition. On the contrary, at the Crystal Palace the attendance every day increase s; every day the arbecome more complete, and the variety and quantity of goods more extensive and the pleasure and enthusiasm excited more in' ense. Not one circumstance has occurred to mar or disturb the universal satisfaction which is expre seed. All the best interests of mankind are likel y to be advanced. Neither political illiberality per religious intolerance can find a place in its p toceedings, or be encouraged by its operations. ral progress towards peace,

towards common and reciproc and in some degree oblite sating national distinctions, which has for some years been v ery conspicuous in Europe. It is progress of mankind, aside from all to us a part of the social merely political wir sdom. In foreign affairs, th general peace and pressperity of Europe,

political ascr sidency ;; but it would be any thing but gratify- . United States have the glory well as to firgland, to Prussia as well as to the secondary States of ' Jermany. It would materially affect the influence of France a, whose traditional and national policy it over-Wet we fear this desire of Austria will Nay, we may almost say that it is accomplished. Since t me partition of Poland, nothing of so bold a character en attempted, nor any measure designed so menacing peace of Europe. It is elmest certain that the consent of Prussia has been obtained to this project of Austria Inde sed, the for mer may be said to have given the first example of the introduction into the German Confederation of pr svinces forei-ga-to Germany. What Prussia has done for the Duche of Posen, and for Pomerania, she can scarcely r fuee to Aust ria for Hungary and her Italian possessions must be allowed that there is a great difference between letting Prussia in treduce 500,000 of non-Germanic population into the German Union, and legalizing the admission of :25,000,000 of the non-German population of the Austrian however, in the minciple, and not in the degree; but the principle beconses important according to the degree in which it is proposed to allow it to operate; and in the present instance the extent of the operation would, we fear, lead to most fatel results. Paussia must be repugnant to the views of Austria, yet, actwithstanding the danger to her own inte-

rests, we do not think she will refuse her assent to them. The Parliame neary proceedings of the week have been very uninteresting; the all-important event to English legislatore, the "DEREY" day, at Epsom, has combined with the "Great Exhibition" to lureour "patriet statemen" from their labors. The "Boclesiast leaf Titles Bill" has been discussed and rediscussed in the Commons, smidst much opposition from the obstructionist Irish members, and has made some trifling progrees; and the property tax bill, fixing its renewal for one year, has passed th rough a second reading in the Lords; and this is hitherto the sum and substance of the "doings" of

Oits business is esteady without being remarkably active; is more sound than , peculative, more free from absolute loss then productive of exerbitant profit. The money market is without alteration, but there is a general apprehension that week with considerable interest, and, as that institution objects Thus has one of the great objects of the exhibition been to lend money for long periods at the present rate, an advance been in considerable demand upon the Stock Euchange, and prices there, although not quotably lower, can scarcely be described as being firm. The railway market has been and is heavily depressed, chiefly owing to many forced cales. The £229,485, the public deposites have increased £392,100, the private deposites diminished £\$99,860. The Government securities have diminished £518,740, the private securities increased £67,735. The bullion has increased £18,060. The enrities, which seems to indicate the desire of the Bank to limit the circulation, and check the drain of gold. This latter effect, it will be observed, has been obtained by a trifling increase in the quantity of bullion.

The accounts of the Bank of France, for the week end Thursday last, the 15th May, show the following results, (25

Bullion	£22,241,732	Increase £67,904
Bullion on deposite	139,319	Decrease 11,157
Circulation	20,917,518	Increase 88,240
Public deposites	4,222,358	Increase 320,497
Private deposites	4,538,091	Decrease 99,587
Bills discounted	4,790,508	Increase 133,669
Government securities	7,041,193	Increase 1,384

Bullion ..... £4,000,791 Increase£300,666

These results in the Austrian Bank are of a most satisfac tory nature ; the increase in the bullion and discounts is cons, and the proportion of bullion to circulation is now

has been a falling off of emigrants to the Australian colonies from 32,691 to 16,637, and to the North American British Colonies from 41,867 to 32,961. The total emigra-

tries at present most largely engaged in its production.

Park: in the former we find emp ty benches, and for the benefit of the Guild of Literature and Art, and play-House on the 16th instant. It may seem ungracious to criticize a production so written and published; and as it ap these probably fifty are either c hatting about the peared to give entire satisfaction to the very select company Punjaub diamond, the Queen of Spain's jewels, of about two hundred persons, including the Queen and Prince ALBERT, who witnessed the first represen must suppose that it is better adapted for scenic represent tion than it is for perusal. The plot appears to us to be complicated as to defy all attempt to make it intelligible by We cannot think that as s literary production it will to any extent advance its suthor's esch. Mesers. Dickens, Lemon, Forster, Jerrold, and C. Knight have received much praise for their representation the characters assigned to them. The theatres are active but their audiences are said not to be large, the Great Exhi bitton exhausting the strength and the leisure of the public The number of visiters to the Crystal Palace was greater vesterday than on any previous day, notwithstanding the Derby day at Epsom must have drawn its 50,000 to 100,000 door was £3,542, equal to 14,048 visiters; the sale of season tickets is now diminishing, only £279 being taken for them yesterday. The arrangements would very soon be complete if the Russian goods had arrived. We were gratified at findthough there is yet a plentiful lack of many articles which ought to be there, so as to give Europeans a proper idea o the capabilities of the country, and the industry and talent of mary. The latter is, it a our thinking, the its people. We have been particularly pleased with the e an immediate effect, upon neighboring strictures of the public journals upon Powkas's exquisite statue of the Greek Slave. The Examiner, high authority upor his regret that no price for this exquisite statue will be named by its fortunate possessor. The Economist, in noticing the statuary in the Exhibition, says: "The world may see, perhaps, with some astonishment, the sculptors of the United States bearing off the palm for beauty, and those of the continent conspicuous for rugged strength." Many articles in the American department have excited much attention-the daguerreotypes are pronounced the best which are exhibited

> not doing enough to fill it. Generally speaking, and a good deal to the surprise of many persons, England shows well in the ornamental arts; and France, whilst she displays infinite tact in all, is not behind in the useful ones. Austria, Pruseis, and Belgium have also surprised many persons by the extent and beauty of their contributions. The rich productions of Lyons are only now unveiling themselves to the public gaze, and the extensive range of cases which contains them will, in future, form one of the great centres of attraction. The jewels of the Queen of SPAIN, the great " Mountain of Light" of Queen VICTORIA, the precious articles from Hindoostan, and the gorgeous cases of jewelry, and gold, and silver goods exhibited by various London houses, immensely valuable as they are, form but a small portion of the wealth contained in the Crystal Palsce. Hunt & Roskell's compartment (late Storr & Mortimer) con tains three tons of silver, and the whole contents are estimated at £150,000. In the Austrian department we have the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. tiles, yet they are the productions of one of the most extensive establishments in the world. M. MRISBACH's manufactory of these useful articles at Juxersdorf, near Peeth, covers 264 English acres, and the materials for his manufacture are collected from 680 acres. The capital employed

some of the mineral collections and arrangements of the Uni-

ted States are highly spoken of. The agricultural implement

and tools, particularly the broad axe, are pronounced the best

for their particular purposes which could be devised. The

great error has been not in asking for too much room, but in

600,000 floring; the number of bricks and tiles produced 107, 150,000, employing 4,880 persons, and making a return many proper is opposed to the ambitious schemes of Austria; of 1,880,000 florins. Many of the most remarkable productions and perhaps no Power in Europe, with the exception of Rusin the Exhibition have been bespoken by purchasers when the display terminates, and very extensive orders have been given power should be disturbed. One thing is clear: if Austria sure, are not nominally the same, but the men are so nearly, in the Exhibition have been bespoken by purchasers when the for many articles of excellence in the various manufactures realized. There is a rumor that Kiss's coloses groupe of the Amezon horse and tiger has been purchased by a citizen of ed up. the United States, with a view to its removal to Washington : and that a copy has been ordered for England. Undoubtedly this fine production is the chef d'œuvre of that department of Europe, crushing into dust all the germs of freedom and pro- sional Government in 1848, and a moderate Republican of collecture which is characterized by the spithets "rogged gress which are new striving to burst forth. ength," as used by the Economist. The success of the exhibition, in a pecuniary point of view, has surprised even Up to the 17th instant there had been sold 11,348 ladies' sea- rights of inheritar 

ed to..... 24,738

During this present week there will be received at

Upon the whole, when we consider the multifariousness and the articles exhibited, the beauty of the scene, the peculiss

its erection, the genial temperature, the total absence of dust or other annoyances, of scorching sunshine or cold gusts of uperior to any thing of the kind that has ever been seen in the world. Royalty in its own gorgeous palaces, or its gar-dens, can command nothing better. Accordingly her Majesty and the Court, and the nobility, visit the exhibition, and are delighted with it. They can have no more refined en-

joyment. And next week the doors will be opened to the

illing visiters, and the common enjoyment of this great | FIO

Our foreign summary must again be brief. In FRANCE the Orleanists and Legitimists, and even a portion of the Bonapartists, have been astounded the revision of the Constitution, and if it be adopted by three-fourths of the Chamber, not to wait patiently until 1852, but to propose the repeal of the law of May 31st. This solution of M. VIit is doubtful, however, whether the existing adas aiming not at the amelioration of the Constitution, but maintained. M. THIERS said, in answer to a deputation tance to the well-being of France and the peace of Europe. From Spain the only news is that the result of nearly all the elections is known. About forty Progressistas have been elected. Government will have a considerable majority over he united opposition of Progressistas and ultra Moderados. SALDANHA Was, at the last advices, yet at Oporto, and apeared to be daily less able to control the revolutionary moveent, which would be satisfied with nothing less than the abdication of the Queen. Alarm was spreading throughout he kingdom. Saldanha had not succeeded in forming a luce a reaction. The Compte DE THOMAR has thrown a Parthian dart at SALDANHA, in the shape of a long address, which he accuses the General of ambition, and of his hav-

ng acquired power by military force. The PAPAL Government appears to wish to place itself uner the protection of Austria; it dwells much upon "the coming changes in France, and the danger which must be- dent, with a new Ministry, would be free to propose, should set the Government of Pro Noxo if those changes should he see fit to do so, a repeal of the law of the 31st May. result in the triumph of the Republican party, and render such a case the Government of his Holiness might at once be overthrown, and personal danger might even threaten the Austrian Minister is urged to proceed in this arrangement promptly. This missive from Rome to Vienna indicates, we hink, some new move in the political world, and we greatly fear it will not be one in the right direction. In connexion with this subject the Daily News says :

"That France is in a state well calculated to excite the ears of Pio Nono cannot be doubted. With the present condition of things no one party is contented, and no one party can agree with another as to what state of things should be substituted. The leaders of every political faction and fraction are intriguing, either for the attainment of their own obtion are intriguing, either for the attainment of their own objects or for the purpose of thwarting those of their antagonists; and through the tangled meshes of the web of intrigue the hopeless nation sees at present no mode of escape. Faith in all parties—faith in nearly all men—is fast disappearing. ncertainty with respect to the future acts prej upon the present; and when to political confusion there is added the decline of business and the curtailment of labor, fears may well be entertained that France will again endearevision of the constitution. There is also some talk of a portion of the Republican party in the Assembly being won over by a guaranty that the electoral law of May shall be altered so as to make it less restrictive."

It is asserted in a Turin paper that a concordat has been ncluded between the SARDINIAN Government and the HOLY SES. The archbishops Franzoni and Maranzia are to be restored to their dioceses, and a Papal nuncio to return to Turin. A league is said to be forming between Rome, Naples, Piedmont, and Tuscany, for the purpose of procuring

There is little news from any part of GERMANY beyond the intrigues among the leading Powers for the mastery at Frankfort. AUSTRIA is busy among the smaller Courts enis coquetting with Hanover, Brunewick, Weimar, and Coburg, to induce them to resist the machinations of Prince SCHWARZENBERG. A majority of the population of Gerand perhaps no Power in Europe, with the exception of Russucceeds in making all her empire German, the next change will be that all Germany will become Austrian : Prussia will become subordinate, and all the other States will be swallow-A Paraz domination throughout Germany will soon Government will be spread over the greater part of continental

The BELGIAN Ministry have found it necessary to resign, Guizor refused to run. in consequence of the Chamber having adopted certain

for one year was read a third time and passed.

The King of Pavesta reached Warsew on the 18th instant, their rulers. The Emperor and Empress of Russia met him on the road, and journeyed on together with him to Warsaw. The meeting is avowedly a mere family reunion ; but politicians are

tion of the contribution which has been so long tooked for.

The latest news from Roses is of a very threatening de-

800 TONS Peruvian Guano just received per ship ale by Alexandria, direct from the Chincha Islands. For FOWLE & CO. Alexandria.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

nel's famous article of last Sarising, to the great surprise of all France,

sembly should refuse to authorize the revision of the constituton; and the possible consequences of fully suggested to fighten the parties into the support of the repeal. His reting Ministers would certainly carry with the Elysée. It i held impossible, in spite of the many egregious cases of teriversation witnessed during the last thre years, that actual ministers would lend themselves to the proect. It was MFAUCHER, now Minister of the Interior that reported anodefended the bill last year. BAROCHE and and again, and vry recently, they have averred their intenan election was about to take place, a telegraphic despatch few weeks go, upon an important occasion, when Ministers egislative pwers upon this subject, the personal friends of M. BONAPATTE declared loudly that the declarations in stroke for popularity. Perhaps, if he were sure the bill popularity by the proposition, and throw the odium of subject between N. BONAPARTE and his Ministers, is imminent, and that ODILON BARROT is to head a new Cabinet, the first article of whose programme will be the restoration of

iniversal suffrage You may remember that in May, 1849, M. FAUCHER, then (as now) Minister of the Interior, addressed to the departments a telegraphic despatch, with the evident but implied view of influencing the elections. The Assembly, justly inlignant, censured him by an almost unanimous vote, (there eing only five dissentient voices, ) and M. Faucher instantly vent out of office. On the 9th instant he was guilty of a much more flagrant offence of the same nature. I have never known a more urblushing yet shameful abuse of executive

The Minister of the Interior to the Prefect of the Landes. "In presence of the manœuvres which the advanced oppor a directing against the law of 31st May, 1850, you should declare, and cause your sub-prefects to declare that, in the opinion of the Government, the electors, friends of or-der, cannot, if they consult the interests of the country, give heir votes to any other than a candidate very decided end and maintain the electoral law of 31st May."

"Nota.—The party of order unanimously supports
Durrien—the only one of the candidates who has declare
the desired the maintenance of the law of 31st May." The above is a copy of the despatch—the "nota" added by the printer of the copies intended for circulation in

M. EMILE DE GINARDIN immediately made this despate natter of comment from the tribune, hoping to provoke from he Assembly a vote similar to that of the 14th May, 1849. There was assuredly abundant cause; but-

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis." The Assembly adopted the order of the day, pure and sin ple, refusing thus to censure or even to express an opinion especting this extraordinary despatch. The truth of the natter is, that upon this occasion M. FAUCHER was sure beforehand of impunity. He knew that the majority of the sctual Assembly desired the maintenance of the law of 31st trusting, no doubt, to good luck, good management, May and the election of Gen. Duranes, and that they would and the aid afforded by partial revision, to enable sanction, in their own favor, an abuse of executive influence, them, when the time and place shall arrive, to put which they severely censured when exercised in a cause which sure, are not nominally the same, but the men are so nearly, and the cases are similar, except that this is much the

We have not this morning any authentic returns from the elections of the Landes, which took place last Sunday. They absorb Protestantism; a half-Oriental and entirely despotic have resulted (so says common report) in favor of the Demo cratic candidate, Declare, who was a member of the Provithe Cavaignac school. There were but two candidates; M.

The Assembly has just finally passed a bill conceding ninety-nine years, to an English company, the railroad of

opened, viz. the section between Dijou and Tonnerre. There a good many years will elapse before the railroad line which is projected shall be complete.

I consider of sufficient interest for citation the following

extract from a paper on the application of electro magnetism M. Berryer : to railroad locomotives, communicated to the Academy of

the constitution; and the possible consequences of the restoration of universal suffrage, viz. the whelming President and (seembly in one common min. were art-

wheels may be utilized in any other ways while the train moving. For instance, it may be made to work a break stop, (electrofrein,) a veritable electro-magnet, which h

"Finally, during the night the piles not otherwise em ployed may be used for the production of light and the giving

Our countryman, William Bond, was on Monday last unanimously elected a correspondent of tory of M. Poucault's recent experiment with the pendulu the Academy of Sciences for the section of Asconomy. He occupies the post of M. SYANBERG, deceased. vious, with sixteen others from England, Germany, &c. as in Florence. While the facts comsurface of M. Bond and his observatory, than to any superiority as an astronomer over the distinguished gentlemen whose

PARIS, MAY 22, 1851. All here are now occupied-some with terror, some with hope, some with a fierce joy, none with indifference-with the unmistakable signs of a coming storm which is to sweep over French politics. Some capital moves have been just made upon he political chess board, which uncover to the most experienced observer the several ends of the play-

cept masked. The Legislative Assembly enters on the 28th instant (next Wednesday) upon its third year. From that day, by the terms of the Constitution, propositions for its total or partial amendment may e legally made. The political Parliamentary Clubs, which are nothing more or less than permanent caucuses held by Representatives in the Assembly. members of the various parties, have had numerous meetings of late, and have determined to make of revision a test question, not between the more or ess liberal, the more or less honest, the more or

less monarchical mode of administering the Republic, but radically, expressly, and, calling things by their proper names, between Monarchy and the Republic. The three Reactionist Clubs—that of the rue des Puramides, (Orleano-Bonapartists,) the most numerous, that of the rue de Rivoli, (pure Legiti-mist,) and that of the rue de l'Universitie, (Molé-Orleanist)-have concurred in the project of demanding in general terms the revision of the Constitution. They are to make separate but similar propositions, which each party for itself will support by arguments based upon its particular view of the exigencies of the situation, or the direction of its own reactionist tendency. The Bonapartists or Imperialists confine themselves for the present to asking the legal partial revision of the Constitution, the rest of it seide arbitrarily. All they ask for now is such in amendment of the Constitution as will permit M. Bonaparte to be legally re-elected President of the Republic. The egitimists have just held two great meetings to conciliate clashing opinions in their party, and produce concentration of influence by unanimity of action. "The best spirit" prevailed in the meetings. The result was to a considerable egree successful. Discordant opinions were freely and strongy expressed, but at the same time the determination to franky yield, and to adopt and heartily support the resolutions upon

which the majority should conclude. All are in favor of total revision, and that to be effected as speedily as possible, tolerating no prolongation whatever of the actual essentially provisional and transition Government of M. Bonsparte, A ments proposed by the opposition to the bill on the ninety-nine years, to an English company, the railroad of visional and transition Government of M. Bonaparte. A of inheritance. No new Cabinet had been formed at the west, from Versailles to Rennes. It has consecrated by this few, some twenty five in number, (about one-sixth part of decision the wise system of leaving to private enterprise and the whole number of Legitimist members of the Assembly,) Max 23.—An interesting debate took place last evening capital the construction of these works of general interest. persist in demanding the previous restoration of universal in the House of Commons upon the motion of Mr. W. J. The whole Left (and herein I think they were inconsistent suffrage, by the repeal of the law of May 3 Ist. I do not, cannot Fox, on the subject of education by means of free schools with their republican professions, and did not show an intelsupported by local rates. The motion although advocated ligent comprehension of the true principles of liberty) were sal suffrage are irreconcilably incompatible with each other. with peculiar earnestness and elequence, was negatived by a in favor of the Government retaining this and all the other They cannot co-exist in the same society. The one is a tropivote of 139 against 49. A motion for the reduction of the railroads in its own hands, building and working them at the cal, the other a boreal plant. They cannot flourish side by excise duty on sope from 2d. to 1d. per pound was lost by a public expense, in order that Government might thus be ena- side in the open air. Larochejaquelein, of the Assembly, rote of 88 against 27. In the Lords the property tax renewal bled to afford useful labor to the masses, who, according to the editors of the Gazette de France, and of l'Opinion Pubthe ultra dectrines of the day, have the right to demand it from lique, are able and intelligent men. I must believe, therefore, that they see this incompatibility, and that they advocate Another link in the very important chain of railroad con- universal suffrage, knowing that it can never be adopted by necting Paris with Marseilles has just been completed and their party, in order not to repel the masses by the exclusive support of pure, bare Legitimacy. The liberal Legitimists busy in deducing other and more important results.

The steamer Neptune has arrived with 113 packages of goods from Russia for the Great Exhibition. This is a porcommences steamboat navigation, and it is apprehended that one side as visionary and eccentric. The party in caucus, will never be sufficiently numerous to compromit the party. under the lead of Berryer and Falloux, has come unanimously to the following resolution, announced by the Union, the Nowlin, resid

"From this day forth the course to be pursued in the question of revision, by Legitimist division of the right, is

leading Legitimis: paper in France, the admitted organ o

facts, have disappeared from the discu"The problem to be solved is he archy or Republic."

To this action on the part of the Legi

produced under actual circumstances have for their evident end not the amelioration of the Constitution, but the putting in question the Republic:

"Are unanimously of opinion that every project of revi-sion should be rejected."

There can be no doubt that the members of the Republic nd Democratic opposition will, to a man, vote in ac

shout two hundred and fifty. One-fourth, that is, even in a full house, one hundred and eighty-eight dissentient members, suffice to reject the proposition for revision. A Legiti-mist has already given notice that he will, on the 28th, inhan three-fourths) and of the President himself, after the bill shall have been rejected, as no one doubts it will be, are man ter of abundant and growing anxiety/o Lamartine himself

He is also evidently becoming apprehensive, notwithstand that Louis is going to prove a very bad boy. It will surpri me if he does not. We shall see.

M. Anago has communicated to the Academy of Scient an interesting letter, recently received by him from Florence, of which I sent you a few weeks ago the most important document from the pen of M. Foucault himself. It is a letter Mr. Bond had been reported to the Academy the week pre- to M. Arago, by the learned director of the physical museum ndidate for the honor. He alone occupied the first rank. detract nothing from the merit of our countryman, they es notice the apparent deviation of the pendulum, but they were unable to refer it to its proper cause. These two facts are re-

"The moment we were apprized of the ingenious demo stration of the rotation of the earth, with wh has enriched science, we hastened to repeat it, constructing the apparatus, where it seemed to us well placed, beside the tribune of the Great Galileo. Upon this occasion it was very natural to inquire if, in the numerous experiments made upon the movements of the pendulum by the academicians del Ci-mento, there was to be found any thing analogous to the observation of M. Foucault, especially as M. Puleti remembered having read that our academicians had noticed some remarka-ble facts relative to the oscillations of this instrument. Upon ers, which hitherto, with more or less skill, they have ble facts relative to the oscillations of this instrument. Upon consulting the manuscripts in question, we have found very clearly exposed the observation of which M. Foucault has made so happy application. You will judge for yourself. It transcribe an unpublished note found in the autograph manuscripts of Vincent Viviani, upon the movement of the pendulum, and two passages, which refer to the same subject, extracted from the books of Targioni. I communicate, as interesting to allow of which you are show warrealf that so conresting to science, of which you ever show yourself the so conscientious expositor, the notes collected, which, be it said at the same time, do not in any degree diminish the eminent The text of these notes from the old Italian authors I do not

give. Their character has been sufficiently indicated by the foregoing remarks.

M. Engrana, the distinguished savant connected with the porcelain factory of Sevres, has made another communication o the Academy, from which it appears that he is pursuing with eminent success and upon a larger scale, with much improved means, his experiments for the fabrication of artificial precidents stones, of which I gave some account several weeks ago.

M. CHEVERUL announced in another communication the completion of the very long and delicate labors, of which he described the commencement and progress in his great treatise upon colors. It is the fabrication of painted porcelain plates, to serve as types to all the colors which the illustrious physician has systematically arranged in his chromatic table. They. are clearly arranged and designated, so that any named one may be as promptly found as you would find a number beside its logarithm. In this table are inscribed 14,421 colors. Of this immense number, by aid of the system of M. Chevreul; the color desired of the exact shade and tone may be instantly selected. To understand the value of these expressions, which porsess in the nomenclature of M. C. well determined significations, it should be remarked that a colored surface, red, yellow, blue, may be modified only in four ways:

By white, which brightening it, diminishes its intensity

By black, which darkening it, also weakens it; By another color, which changes without dulling it:

By a color which changes and causes it to approach to black. M. Chevreul understands by tones of a color the different degrees of intensity which it receives from the mixture of white and black, in various proportions. The assemblage of these tones forms his scale or gamut. By shade he means the modification which each color undergoes upon the addition of another, which changes without dulling it. M. Chevreul has first chosen, in the infinite variety which nature offers, seventy-two simple colors, presenting each twenty tones, the whole comprising nine gamuts. The product of these numbers, multiplied into each other, is 12,960, to which must be added those resulting from the degradation of black. After long toil, performed with the care and precision which of the Academy the colored and unalterable types which serve as the basis of this beautiful classification.

DLANTATION FOR SALE -For sale that valuable PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale that valuable—FARM in Campbell county, Virginia, formerly owned, by Major Branch, and afterwards by Col. Spencer, containing about 930 seres, a large portion productive low grounds, lying on Falling river; is well watered, is adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c., or it would make a good stock farms It is seventeen miles distant from Lynchburg. The Southside railroad will pass near to it. The improvements are good, and its situation very healthy.

If not sold previously, it will positively be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 15th of October next. If sold, before that time due notice will be given.

Terms liberal. For particulars, apply to Mr. Mathew B. Nowlin, residing near the land, or the undersigned in Richmond.

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